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Bulloch Times (Statesboro News-Statesboro Eagle)

Notes

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BULLOCH TIMES

AND
THE STATESBORO NEWS

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR

D. H. TURNER, Editor and Owner.

Entered as second-class matter March 25, 1905, at the postoffice at Statesboro, Ga., under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

CARDS OF THANKS

The charges for publishing cards of thanks and obituaries are one cent per word, with 50 cents as a minimum and 10 cents for each additional line. CASH with copy. No cash card or obituary will be published without cash advance.

LONG'S DEATH A TRAGEDY

The manner of the going of Senator Huey Long is a tragedy which cannot but grieve every right-thinking individual. However devoutly one may have deplored the influence he exercised over the nation—however much one may have wished that the nation might escape the harm which he threatened and apparently sought to do—none can rejoice at the sudden and tragic ending of his life by an assassin's bullet.

Huey Long and the man who slew him were of the same element—men who tolerated no interference with that which they desired. Huey Long, with his cunning and craftiness made men subservient to him by those means which were recognized by law as permissible. When laws were in his way, he changed those laws. That which he wanted done, he sought to do without regard to the rights of those whom he opposed. He was literally a man who knew no law. As such an individual, he invited the end which came to him. He fully realized this eventually, as was evidenced by the escort of an armed body guard which he provided for himself.

Despite these truths, the man who took it upon himself to bring to an end that character which many regarded as a threat against the good of society, was a greater outlaw. He sought by stealth to do that which the law did not give him a right to do. Organized society did not delegate to that man Weiss the right to avenge any wrong which Huey Long may have done or threatened against society.

Society has established rules for the proper procedure in such matters. Automatically that which does not deserve to succeed, will eventually die of its own undoing. Huey Long, in whatever things he was a menace, traveled surely if slowly to his doom. No thing wrong which contributed to his end can be condoned by an organized society which is based upon means other than brute force.

The nation is as deeply wounded by the tragic ending of Huey Long as it would have been by the similar ending of any other leader, however much beloved. Because of this injury, the nation today is in mourning.

If the public wants to know just where all the public money has gone that has been spent in the past two years, what a fine chance the mystery story writers are going to have.

SATISFACTORY TENANT

Many land owners have been heard to declare that a white tenant farmer is about the most unsatisfactory element a landlord has to contend with. If this is true, there probably is a reason—the white man expects more rights and better treatment than a colored farmer is accustomed to demand.

Yet there are white tenants, intelligent enough in many respects, who lack the tact and inclination to work harmoniously with their landlord.

Late last fall there came to this office a white man whose age was nearing the three score mark. He looked and talked intelligently, and he inquired as to advertised openings for a man of his capacities on a farm. He explained that he was forced to move "because the farm had changed hands." During the year he had seen him a number of times, and apparently he had found a satisfactory place. Last week he came in again looking for a location. Yes, he was determined to move; he had been treated badly, and he refused to "stand for it." A young landlord had given him instructions which he declined to accept. "I've been farming over thirty years," he said, "and I know how to make a crop and sell it."

There was the contention—the landlord demanded his right to control the crop and the tenant demanded the same authority, which didn't belong to him. Asked how long he had ever remained on a farm, he replied, "When I first started out I staid six years; since then I staid three years at one place, but for the last few years I have only staid one year," the man admitted. He blamed the landlord for his inability to get along with them; he believed they were treating him unfairly, and he "knew how to make a crop and sell it." In-

quity in another, source revealed that last year he was ejected by law because of his unsatisfactory attitude toward his landlord.

For thirty years he had been farming on other people's land, practically at their mercy, and in all these years he had not found a landlord who was satisfactory to him. Without charging him for the advice, we suggested that he ought to buy a farm for himself where he would not be subject to the whims of a landlord. He declared he intended to next year—just as soon as he could get enough cash ahead to make a partial payment on one!

It had never occurred to this tenant that it might be his fault that he could not get along with a landlord—that it might even be his fault that he had not accumulated, during all those thirty-odd years, enough to make a down payment on a little farm. Somehow we suspected that he was largely at fault.

Most often the trouble is close at hand when a man in any walk of life is at odds with those whom he must come in contact. It is sometimes, but not always, the other fellow's fault.

FEDERAL OFFICES
SEEN ON INCREASE

NEW DEAL DOES MORE THAN
WORLD WAR TO EXPAND PERSONNEL OF GOVERNMENT.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—A saying of politicians very early in the history of the American government in connection with holders of political office was that "few die and none resign." The story of the growth of the federal establishment would seem to bear out the truth of the observation. At times of unusual activity in federal affairs, the personnel is expanded. Such a period usually is followed by a wave of economy and retrenchment but this type of wave has never been a big one. About the best that is accomplished is the prevention, for a while, of further growth.

During the World War the federal personnel was built up to proportions never before approximated. After the war, it was thought that there would be a marked liquidation and President Harding and President Coolidge did attempt such a policy. It was only a little while, however, before the establishment was bigger than ever, except for the special emergency services and the military branches.

The New Deal has done more even than the World War in increasing the number of federal workers not only at Washington but in the field. So many new activities were undertaken and there was such an eagerness to gain results that workers were employed right and left. When the present Roosevelt administration took office in March, 1933, there were 564,986 employees on the federal payroll. In May, 1935, this army had grown to 712,112.

These figures must be taken as an excellent example of the economy attempted to reduce personnel, followed by a new employing wave. As a result of the economy act of 1933, one of the first measures of the Democratic administration, certain jobs were abolished and various services were consolidated. The immediate result was that the number of federal workers was reduced to 554,981 by mid-summer of 1933. This reduction of 12,000 had no more than taken effect than the various New Deal agencies began to organize. The result was that the number of workers not only was restored but speedily increased. From July, 1933, to May, 1935, the increase in the number of federal employees was 157,131.

The story of the American government has been a story of almost incessant expansion. When the republic was first established it was deemed that four executive departments were ample to take care of government administration. These were the department of treasury, war, department of the interior, and the department of justice. The result was that the number of workers not only was restored but speedily increased. From July, 1933, to May, 1935, the increase in the number of federal employees was 157,131.

Heart Balm Act
Signed in Alabama

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 7.—Gov. Bibb Graves today signed the Russell "heart balm" act, outlawing civil suits by women more than 21 years of age for breach of promise, alienation of affection or seduction.

The measure, although opposed by a strong minority, passed both houses of the legislature by overwhelming majorities, with Senator Russell following it through committee meetings and "lining up" floor votes.

KELVIN KITCHEN

By JOAN ADAMS

PACKING SCHOOL LUNCHES

Ding, Dong! Ding, Dong! School days again, and that problem which sometimes becomes as difficult as trigonometry: "What shall I pack in the school lunch today?"

The time to ask yourself this question, of course, is the evening before. Being prepared saves precious minutes in the morning when getting the family ready and served with breakfast and out of the door on time is already enough to keep any woman busy.

Two things should be remembered when planning school lunches. They should be light, so that they will not interfere with the afternoon studying by drawing the blood too heavily from the brain to the stomach; and they should be nourishing, to sustain the children's energies, drawn on so heavily by study and hard play.

To make lunch-making easy, have all the things you will need assembled the night before—the waxed paper, silverware, beetle-wax seal, cellophane, lunch box and thermos bottle. The latter should have been washed the evening before. The thermos bottle should be allowed to stand overnight, filled with ice cubes or ice water, to which a teaspoon of baking soda has been added. This keeps it chilled, wholesome and sweet-smelling.

Have a supply of sandwich spreads already mixed and stored in the refrigerator. School sandwiches, like picnic sandwiches, are best when made fresh because they are not eaten for several hours after they are packed. The sliced bread now on the market, however, simplifies last-minute sandwich making.

Milk is the preferred beverage for every school child's lunch. The "one hot food" which is recommended for children's noon lunches should never be neglected because your child carries his lunch to school. The school lunch box should be equipped with one of the new, light-weight, pint or half-pint thermos bottles. Soup is ideal for the school lunch because it is pleasant with sandwiches, and it is one of the most nourishing and strengthening dishes for children.

An appetizing cereal soup or vegetable chowder can be made up in a fairly large quantity at one time and stored in closely-covered glass jars in the refrigerator to be reheated and used, as needed.

On warm September days, a custard cup filled with fresh fruit salad will never be returned home empty. Fruit of course is the standby of the school lunch box the year around. To avoid the deadly fault of most school lunches—monotony—plan the lunch box when you're preparing dinner the night before. It's easy to make enough of each of the dairy custard or fruit-filled jello or a molded pudding such as prune whip, to pour into individual custard cups and set in the refrigerator for the children's lunch box next day.

Beef Broth with Tapioca
1 pound beef, cubed
7 cups cold water
1/4 cup celery, sliced
1 small onion
Small piece of bay leaf
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 cups boiling water
2 1/2 tablespoons minute tapioca
Cover meat with cold water and bring slowly to boiling point. Simmer gently 3 hours. Add vegetables and seasonings and cook 30 minutes. Strain. Chill in refrigerator and remove fat and bones. Add minute tapioca and cook 15 minutes, or until tapioca is clear, stirring frequently. Serve hot. This quantity is sufficient for four school lunches and may be stored in the refrigerator until needed.

Soft Custard
4 eggs
1/4 cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups evaporated milk
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 cups boiling water
Mix beaten eggs, one-half cup of sugar and 1/4 teaspoon of salt thoroughly. Add two cups of evaporated milk and two cups of boiling water. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Stirring constantly, cook over hot water until a coating forms on the spoon, about five minutes. Remove from heat at once, add one teaspoon of vanilla. Chill thoroughly in refrigerator. Serves eight. The custard may be made with egg yolks, instead of whole eggs, and if so, the result will be thicker and more colorful. Depending on the other uses, it may be made of the whites, two egg yolks can take the place of one whole egg.

Raisin Carrot Sandwich Spread
1/2 cup seedless raisins
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
1 cup raw chopped carrots
1 teaspoon salt
Wash raisins in hot water, drain and chop, mix with chopped carrots, salt and mayonnaise. This mixture may be stored in the refrigerator until ready for use.

"There's plenty of wealth but a rotten distribution of it," Clarence Darrow is quoted as saying. It is also true that a lot of fellows make a pretty rotten effort at trying to earn and save their share of it.

There's lots of room in the
FORD V-8

EVERY ONE who steps into the Ford V-8 for the first time is surprised at its roominess. There's exceptional seat room, leg room and head room in all body types—the whole car gives you a feeling of substantial size.

The Ford gives you extra body room because of the compact design of the V-8 engine—an exclusive Ford feature at a low price. This V-8 engine takes up less space in the hood and permits more of the car's length to be used for passenger comfort. Many a

car selling at a higher price does not give you as much interior room as the Ford V-8.

Rear seats are wide and restful... three people can ride comfortably in the front seat of the Ford Sedan, Fordor Touring Sedan, Convertible Sedan and Phaeton, and in the Coupes and Roadster. The seat of the Ford V-8 Roadster is 52 inches wide. A ride in the Ford V-8 will show that it combines unusual body room with fine-car performance, safety and comfort.

Huge Still Seized
In Historic House

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9 (GPRS).—A huge moonshine distillery capable of turning out 300 gallons of corn liquor daily was discovered in full operation last week in one of Atlanta's historic landmarks, the old DeGue mansion on Ormswood avenue, not far from the Confederate Soldier's Home. Four men were tending the still, according to police, who took them all into custody, and held them in default of bond.

The old colonial home had been turned into an efficient plant for the manufacture of corn whiskey. The entire second floor was occupied by the distilling apparatus, mash vats, barrels of liquor and sacks of sugar and corn meal. Two 500-gallon hogsheads had been put together to form the body of the still, which was heated by steam pipes from the furnace in the basement. In various parts of the thirty-room house were twenty-five copper vats, each holding 500 gallons of mash, and more than 100 barrels full of the same mixture, fermenting and almost ready for distillation.

Summer of 1935
One of Hottest

(By George M. Service)

Dr. C. G. Clark, acting chief of the United States weather bureau, announces that next to the summer of 1934, the summer of 1935 has been about the hottest in 50 years. The sun beat down pitilessly during June, July and August on the suffering great plains, ravaged last year by the worst drought in history.

For the country as a whole, Dr. Clark reported:

"The month of June was slightly cooler than usual over the Mississippi valley and somewhat warmer over the Atlantic coast and far west. July was abnormally warm in the great plains and generally above the seasonal average elsewhere, except in the southeast, some gulf sections and locally in the far west."

TO OUR MILK CUSTOMERS.

On account of the great advance in feed for our dairy cows, unless our customers make satisfactory settlement before the 10th of each month we will be compelled to discontinue leaving them any milk.

W. A. AKINS & SON.

MUSIC CLUB MEETING

The members of the Music Club of Statesboro will meet at the home of Mrs. E. L. Barnes on Tuesday evening, September 17th, at 8:30 o'clock. The program for the evening will center around the theme, "Oriental Music." There will be discussions and illustrations of Chinese, Japanese, Hindu, Turkish, Arabian and Persian music.

CITY REGISTRATION

The city registration books are now open and will remain open until October 15, 1935. Register today. Each person required to register for himself.

THE CITY OF STATESBORO,
By J. L. RENFROE, Mayor,
By GLENN BLAND, City Clerk.
(12sep5tp)

NOTE
THESE BIG MILEAGES

These tread footprints are typical of scores we've made from Goodyear "G-3" All-Weather Tires on favorite cars of your friends and neighbors! After being driven for record mileages! Note the sharp non-skid pattern still showing—proof that there's still thousands of miles of safety left in these tires.

Come in and see this convincing evidence that proves this great tire will give you

43% Longer Non-Skid Mileage
—at no extra cost!

COMPARE THESE LOW PRICES
Values that only the world's largest tire manufacturer can offer.

SPEEDWAY \$4.70
30x3 1/2 CL.
Goodyear built and guaranteed. 4.40-21 4.50-21 4.75-21
With Allowance \$5.20 \$5.70 \$6.05
CASH PRICES—OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION

GOOD YEAR

IN-AND-OUT FILLING STATION
On the Square
Road Service Phone 404
STATSBORO, GEORGIA

When In Savannah Enjoy Our Delicious Eats and Good Drinks
TRIPLE "XXX" THIRST STATION
Victory Drive Opposite Municipal Stadium
We Spread Your Lunch Right in Your Car
(12sep5tp)

Want Ads

ONE CENT A WORD PER ISSUE

NO AD TAKEN FOR LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A WEEK

WANTED—Two rooms by young couple; must be close in. Address "ROOMS," Bulloch Times. (12sep5tp)

WE OPERATE 24 hours each day and night; you don't have to bring your cotton in the day time to us. **STATSBORO GINNNERY.** (12sep5tp)

BALING HAY—Am prepared to bale anywhere on short notice, with new power press mounted on auto trailer. E. R. WAINWRIGHT, phone 3130, Route 1, Statesboro. (12sep5tp)

FARM FOR SALE—Farm tract containing 78 acres, 55 under cultivation, six and one-half miles northwest of Statesboro. For particulars see MRS. W. H. GRAY, Route 2, Statesboro. (12sep5tp)

WE HAVE the best cleaner in Georgia; bring your storm cotton and get good samples. **STATSBORO GINNNERY.** (12sep5tp)

FEED MILLS FOR SALE—New and used Jay Bee hammer feed mills. Buy now while prices and terms are right. Let us demonstrate the Jay Bee superiority. Write R. J. WEATHERLY, P. O. Box 121, Macon, Ga. (15aug5tp)

IF YOU WANT the best sample and turn-out in Southeast Georgia, we can give you that; our pigs are brand new and the most up-to-date that can be bought. **STATSBORO GINNNERY.** (12sep5tp)

LOST—On streets of Statesboro or on road to Teachers College, brown leather "Amity" bill fold containing from six to ten dollars in currency, with card bearing my name. Suitable reward to finder. **MILTON FINDLEY, Collegeboro.** (12sep5tp)

FARM FOR SALE—168 acres, 1 mile east of Denmark, known as the James W. Lee place, 60 acres in cultivation, good government allotments, densely set with young pine growth, buildings good; price \$1,250. See or write **HUGH R. KIMBROUGH, Metter, Ga.** (12sep5tp)

NONE-SUCH CAFE

Place of Quality—Modern Cooking

SPECIAL BREAKFAST
2 Eggs, Hominy, Butter and Toast 10c
7:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Tuesday to Saturday mornings.
Famous for waffles and hot cakes
Fried Chicken Dinners 25c
Tuesday to Saturday
Various Suppers 30c
5 to 9 p. m., daily
Chops and Steaks Our Specialty.
The coziest dining room in town.
BROUGHTON & DRAYTON STS. SAVANNAH, GA.

10. COTTON LOANS

We will make these loans on low middling and above 3/4-inch staple. Or we will make straight loans and sell as instructed. **OUR HIGHEST ROUND LOT PRICES WILL PLEASE YOU.** Send your cotton to Savannah—an export and mill market.

We insure truck cotton from point of shipment to
SAVANNAH COTTON FACTORAGE CO.
SAVANNAH, GA.
(12sep5tp)

Monuments

Highest Quality
Lowest Prices
Reasonable Terms
ALL WORK
GUARANTEED
WM. H. CROUSE & SON
10 Church St. Phone 321-R
STATSBORO, GA.
(9may5tp)

NOTICE OF SCHOOL ELECTION

GEORGIA—Bulloch County. By order of the Board of Education of Bulloch county held this day, it was ordered that an election be held in the Denmark School District to determine whether or not a new building shall be erected, said election to be held on Friday, September 20th, 1935, at the OLD SCHOOL SITE. Managers designated by the Board to handle this election are J. A. DENMARK, T. A. HANNAH and WILLIS A. WATERS. The hours of said election shall be between the hours of 10 o'clock noon and 3 o'clock p. m. All qualified voters will be allowed to participate in said election. This September 11th, 1935.

W. C. CROMLEY,
President of the Board of Education of Bulloch County.

H. P. WOMACK,
Secretary of the Board of Education of Bulloch County.

NEW HOPE NOTED
IN WALL STREET

BETTER THAN SEASONAL UPSWING IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INDICES.

New York, Sept. 8.—Wall Street begins the second week of September with sanguine hopes that a better than seasonal autumn upswing in commercial and industrial activity is in the making.

These hopes were translated into sharply higher prices for industrial shares last week, although actual evidence of the post-Labor Day upswing was as yet all but lacking.

Optimism in financial places appears to be based largely on the substantial extra-seasonal gains in many lines of manufacturing and distribution during August, encouraging estimates of rural purchasing power as the crop movement gets under way, and some of the most decisive signs seen thus far along the recovery trail that the durable goods industries are at last starting to move.

Heavy industry has remained the laggard in recovery and has been chiefly responsible for the stubborn refusal of unemployment to show more important shrinkage. But not only has steel ingot and pig iron output striking gains in August, but it is apparent that in the high citadels of capitalism, plans are now being laid for bigger things to come.

Wall Street saw as highly significant the fact that the Morgan interests saw fit to re-enter the capital markets with new acquisitions and a firm to carry on the huge corporate financing activities of that organization. At about the same time, the Morgan dominated U. S. Steel Corporation announced unification of operation of two of its leading subsidiaries, Carnegie and Illinois.

A Pittsburgh office, to be directed by B. F. Fairless, aggressive executive recently resigned from Republic Steel. The steel trend understood that the big steel concern was planning to launch a more intensive sales drive, and that it was expected to gather momentum after President Roosevelt announced that a period of respite from further New Deal controls and undertakings had arrived for industry. Although the movement started several days ago, the announcement, it helped to push industrial shares up to a new high average level since early autumn of 1931.

After the spurt in many lines of activity during August, some business analysts say that the autumn opening should not be expected to gather momentum too rapidly after Labor Day. A somewhat disturbing factor in the business picture has been the earlier than usual shut-down of automobile plants for introduction of new models. Last week declines in wool, cotton, steel, lumber and chemical production are showing striking percentage gains over this time last year. Commodity prices have again stiffened.

With the vigor of the recent upswing in the share market, naturally Wall Street conservatives last week began figuring earnings ratios, and wondering if prices were not getting pretty high. It is always a moot question as to how far in advance the market should undertake to discount recovery.

The old nursery rhyme goes thus: "Tom, Tom, the piper's son, Stole a pig and away he run. If Tom were to steal a porker, there'd be no question but it would be regarded as grand larceny."

Training School At
The Teachers College

Because of numerous inquiries that have been made about the opening of the Training School connected with the Teachers College, we wish to make the following announcement:

The Training School will open on Monday morning, September 23rd, at 8:30 a. m. Registration may be made on Friday and Saturday, September 20-21. It has seemed both desirable and necessary to modify the practice in connection with the attendance of pupils at the Training School. Formerly, each pupil was required to pay a quarter for pupils in grades 1-7, inclusive, and \$4 per quarter for pupils in grades 7-16, inclusive. The rate is now \$1.00 for the entire year.

Extensive plans are being made for the enrichment of the curriculum during the next session. Already during last year much service was given to the community by the modification of the curriculum to meet the needs of the community. In addition to this, it is planned that during next year special attention will be given to the study of the social sciences, home economics and industrial arts.

In addition to the work in the first nine grades which was offered last year, work will be offered this year in the tenth grade.

MARY S. PITTMAN,
President of S. G. T. C.
L. D. DOWNS,
Director of Training School

The reason AASA doesn't hold any grass roots conference is that it plowed the grass under.

MARINES DISCLOSE
INTERESTING DATA

RECORDS SHOW MANY YOUNG MEN IN SERVICE HAIL FROM INLAND CITIES.

One of the best places to study shifts on population is at a recruiting station, according to Major Clarence E. Nutting, who has an excellent opportunity to check these migrations through the youths who apply for service in the marine corps at the recruiting office, postoffice building, Savannah.

The applicant is required to give his place of birth and often mentions some state far distant from Savannah. Further questioning reveals that while he lives in Savannah or some nearby state, his family has moved from one section of the country to another one or several times since the date of his birth.

Nearly all marine corps recruiting stations are located along the Atlantic Pacific seaboard, but about one-third of the men who enlisted during the last fiscal year were born in inland localities. The remainder are natives of the states which have direct access to the sea.

We have never been able to learn whether men in the maritime states naturally turn to some vocation which has the sea for a background, or that enlistments in the Marine Corps are largely due to the proximity of recruiting stations.

Our country has about 5,000 miles of coast line, 15,000 miles of navigable rivers and 3,700 miles of shore line of navigable lakes. Thousands of Americans who live near this long expanse of shore know something of seamanship, and it has been pointed out that our citizens naturally should be sea-faring people.

When two battalions of marines were authorized in 1775, congress stipulated that no persons should be appointed to office or enlisted in those battalions but such as were good seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required. Modern conditions have greatly modified this rule, and nowadays a knowledge of the sea is not required of our recruits. We train certain men especially for sea duties, all of our personnel pass near the sea, and most of our men, when they are not actually assigned to duty aboard battleships or cruisers, make numerous sea voyages during an enlistment.

No bank has to look around for a good cashier. It is the bad ones it has to look around for.

SLATS' DIARY

(By Ross Farquhar.)

Friday—well it wasnt very pleasant here at home this evening on acct. of a Miss understanding among many and pa. Ma was a kicking about thing and fine by pa got Fed up and he said to ma. You don't deserve a husband like me, and ma replied and said. That's what I often thought but I dont know what I can do about it.

Saturday—Winfield Strum was here today trying to sell Pairs for ma to Can and Ant Emmy ast him if he seen money peddlers passing his Farm and Winfield said. No they aint. Every body that passes are place is in Ottos or on ft. practically.

Sunday—Gran Eckles has been a telling pa that he married his wife on acct of she was such a good cook and today pa and ma including me and Ant Emmy went out to Gran's house for dinner and when we was coming home ma said she thot Gran kinda made a mistake in his calculations and pa said to her. well a poor Xouse is better none a tall.

Monday—Jakes cup was found a turkey egg out in the country this p. m. and we are going into the Poltry business. We got to figuring and we can have about a 178 Turkeys by a yr. from this Thanks Giving. If every thing goes rite.

Tuesday—I gess pa lost a Subscriber to the noose paper which he works on. Hez Clutch was in town today buying a shuvell and a pick and sum Tile and pa put a item in the paper & printed that Hez Clutch was getting ready to do his fall itching. I spect it was a typographic Error as they call common mistakes.

Wednesday—Ranse Green was talking to pa about his new wife which he married over in Washington county and he said she was a woman of few words but a frequent one. Thursday—Pa says that a man who wissels at his will is all ways cheerful and good Natured. Xcept mebbly a Traffick Cop.

In Statesboro
.. Churches ..

Presbyterian Church

HENRY L. SNEED, Pastor.

10:30 a. m. Sabbath school, Henry Ellis, superintendent.
11:30. Morning worship; sermon by the pastor.
4 p. m. Sunday school at Clito. W. E. McDougall, superintendent.
7:00 p. m. Young Peoples' League, Miss Frances Deal, president.
8:00 p. m. Evening worship, sermon by the pastor.
8:00 Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.
Welcome.

First Baptist Church

C. M. Coalsen, Minister

10:15 a. m. Bible school, Dr. H. F. Hook, superintendent.
11:30 a. m. Morning worship. Sermon subject: "Building a House of God."
9:45 p. m. Baptist Training Union, Kermit R. Carr, director.
8:00 p. m. Evening worship. Sermon subject: "Overcoming the World." Special music by the choir, Mrs. J. G. Moore, director.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock.
Rally Day September 23. Seven hundred fifty in attendance bringing an offering of one thousand dollars to add to our building fund. This is a high aim, but no other kind of goal is worthy of the God we serve.

Methodist Church

Granville N. Rainey, Pastor.

10:15 a. m. Church school, with worship program and all the departments. J. L. Renfro, superintendent.
11:30 a. m. Morning worship and preaching by the pastor. Theme: "Divine Strength and Human Weakness."
8:00 p. m. Evening worship and preaching by the pastor. Theme: "Consecration."
Special music at both services by the choir under the direction of Mrs. R. J. Holland.
4 p. m. Monday, Missionary society, 8:00 p. m. Wednesday, mid-week service led by the pastor.
Saturday, Sept. 14th, will be observed as a day of prayer and fasting, and Sunday, 15th, as Orphan's Home rally day throughout the South Georgia conference. The Methodist church school will heartily in this observance, bringing to the church service, bringing to the church school or to the preaching service the equivalent of one day's work for the support of the home. This is an opportunity to convert some of your material substance into personality.

Local Self-Government

BASCOM ANTHONY, in Macon Telegraph

I have no desire to take any part in the controversy now going on among the politicians but as I will soon be dead and will leave behind me my children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, as well as a multitude of friends whose welfare concerns me, I want to say a few words to you and them.

You do think you are competent to tell the farmers of Maine and Wisconsin how to farm their lands or how to conduct their business, what crops to plant and what wages to pay? Unless you know all about their profits and losses, you had better let them alone and unless they know all about your troubles, they had better let you alone. If you feel that way about it then you are for state's rights and against centralized government.

That's one reason why our fathers granted to the federal government the right to do only such things as are common to all sections alike. All other rights and interests that varied in different states were left to the decision of the people that is best for those who raise cotton and groundpeas may not be the best for those who raise such things as apples. What is good for factories may hurt farmers. Tariff to protect factories did hurt farmers. That's why the people who stood for state's rights said that no tariff ought to be high enough to help one man to the hurt of another, but that tariff should only be used to raise money to pay the expenses of government. The battle cry of the Democratic party until late always was "state's rights and tariff for revenue only. Equal rights to all except special favors to none."

As a private individual who must depend upon his own efforts cannot compete in business with the government that has the right through its taxing power to take all he makes or takes on the business that competes with him to his ruin, our fathers designed that the government should not engage in such competitive business. They had been the victims of all these things in Europe and wanted no more of it. They knew that a constitution that allowed a government to levy a processing tax to help a farmer was the same sort of constitution that would let the government at another date take all that a farmer made to help the rich.

Another reason they had for wanting to keep the government out of business and from meddling in their private affairs was that they distrusted the wisdom of the mediator. They knew that the government had to consist of the men who were elected from various states. They knew that the men so elected knew but little about the problems outside their own states. They also knew that the men they themselves elected were often failures in their own business and therefore not competent to tell other people how to manage their own affairs. We have some very good men from Georgia in Washington now. I must risk them in public affairs but I don't want them meddling in my private business.

High Cost of Red Tape
Work done by the government comes under the head of "What's everybody's business is nobody's business." The red tape involved often costs as much as the job does and is a disappointment when finished. The Wilson dam is a case in point. It was started during the World War. On paper it was to furnish enough power during the war to blow up half the earth, and in times of peace it was to make our farm lands fertile. Well, my guess is that you can put all the nitrogen you ever saw from there into one eye and not impair your vision. And now that it's a part of the TVA our engineers say that most of it won't do and that because of less red tape and more enterprise private manufacturers can deliver nitrogen at Wilson Dam cheaper than the government can make it. By the time you get done paying taxes for the TVA that, too, will probably be another headache just as the old Georgia railroad was so long as we let the rail-

COTTON SELLING PLAN IS OUTLINED

(Continued on page 6)

somewhat by adding mortgage interest rates and tax rates as factors in computing this price.

In connection with basic commodities, payments are authorized for other purposes than rental or benefit payments, namely for:

Removal of surplus;
Expanding domestic or foreign markets;
Production under a domestic allotment.

Tax rates and tax procedure are spelled out in great detail with three objects:

Insuring flexibility so that rates may be adjusted to fit market conditions.

Specifying the procedure for refund and recovery of taxes.

The Ever-Normal Granary plan for storage of certain crops on the farm, as insurance against shortages and violent price swings, is incorporated in the farm program.

Provision is made for control of competing imports when they jeopardize the success of a program.

The procedure for marketing agreements is spelled out in great detail, to clarify and strengthen this head.

Change from "licenses" to "orders" as the means for enforcing marketing agreements among handlers.

Provision for putting orders into effect without consent of a majority of handlers under certain carefully defined circumstances.

Legal safeguards for handlers in the form of petition and court review.

Authority to examine books and records of handlers under certain circumstances.

Changes are made in certain provisions for specific commodities.

Cotton—Amendments to the Bankhead act and to provisions of the agricultural adjustment act dealing with cotton option contracts and the cotton pool.

Tobacco—Amendments to Kerr-Smith act.

Barley—Tax rate specified.

Sugar Beets and Sugar Cane—Adjustments in taxes and payments.

Rye—Tax imposed and rate specified.

In the provisions for protection of the consumer's interest it is specified that nothing in the act shall be interpreted as authorizing maintenance of prices above parity levels.

Miscellaneous provisions in the amendments cover the following points:

Encouragement of producer co-operatives.

Appropriation of funds for elimination of diseased cattle.

Organization of the hog cholera serum industry under a marketing agreement.

Appropriation of funds to carry out existing options for purchase of submarginal lands.

Appropriation of 30 per cent of the annual receipts from customs duties to stimulate agricultural exports and domestic consumption and to finance production adjustments.

Noises in Ocean
Halt Expedition

San Pedro, Calif., Sept. 6.—Weird, ghostly noises coming from deep in the Pacific Ocean between San Clemente and Oceanside, Calif., have disrupted the concluding phases of the United States coast and geodetic survey's charting expedition along the Pacific coast.

Commander O. W. Swainson, of the survey's ship, "Pioneer," reported to-day on his return with the crew of 64 from San Clemente that he was "more mystified than ever" over the source of the noises. They constituted 100 per cent interference.

"We are starting back next Monday for 10 days of operations in that area," Commander Swainson said.

"All we have been able to establish, definitely, by many tests, is that the strange noises are not caused by the following:

"1. The expansion and shrinkage of concrete highways by the sun;

"2. The friction of kelp (seaweed);

"3. The clashing of rocks hurled together by waves along the coast;

"4. The rumble of steamship engines which is sometimes picked up by our sensitive hydrophones from miles away;

"5. The firing of naval guns or the striking of projectiles;

"6. The grinding of oil wells under load.

"7. The churning of big fish such as tuna and whales, around the hydrophones."

Crew members described the noises as something akin to the "dragging of a tin ventilator along a rocky ledge."

The noises start promptly at 11 o'clock each morning, and continue generally until 9 p. m., or later.

GRAY REUNIONS TO BE CONTINUED

(Continued on page 6)

CONFEDERATE VETERANS REJECT ALL SUGGESTIONS TO THE CONTRARY.

Amarillo, Texas, Sept. 5.—Aged and weary veterans of the Old South straightened and cheered to lay the declaration "we'll meet as long as there are three of us left."

Gen. Rice A. Pierce, of Union City, Tenn., commander-in-chief of the United States Confederate Veterans, made the assertion in response to suggestions that no further attempt be made to bring the rapidly vanishing ranks together in annual reunion.

"That is part of our constitution," continued the old soldier vigorously. "We put it in at the first meeting and it is in the minds and hearts of each of us to see that we can do all honor to the South as long as we are able."

Selection of officers and choosing a 1936 meeting place occupied the veterans as they concluded their sessions today.

Several cities bid for the next convention of the veterans.

The reunion here will end tomorrow with the grand parade, an event expected to be as colorful as the annual ball last night.

The followers of Lee in the '60s voted unanimously yesterday to accept an invitation to meet the followers of Grant in a joint reunion at the Gettysburg battlefield in 1938.

The Confederates included the provision that they be permitted to fly the Stars and Bars at the meeting, which was accepted by Paul Roy, secretary of the Pennsylvania state commission. He told the aging Southern warriors that they would be allowed to carry their flag when and where they pleased.

How Cardui Helps Women To Build Up

Cardui stimulates the appetite and improves digestion, helping women get more strength from the food they eat. As nourishment is improved, strength is gained. Cardui helps women get more strength from the food they eat. As nourishment is improved, strength is gained. Cardui helps women get more strength from the food they eat. As nourishment is improved, strength is gained.

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HOW HUEY LONG CONTROLLED STATE

(Continued on page 1)

many of those powers. Long realized the possibilities of the office when he became governor in 1924.

He filled these boards with his friends who gave him signed resignations. This gave him control of officials whom he could not have ousted constitutionally.

The dictatorship was founded on these controls and departments, which had much to do with tax, bond and highway matters.

When the house voted to impeach Long as governor, he converted fifteen senators to his cause. They signed the famous "round robin" pledging themselves not to vote for impeachment "no matter what the evidence shows."

These fifteen committed more than one-third of the senators, and since a two-thirds vote was needed to impeach, Long's cause was won.

To win more officials to his side, Long stumped the state for friends at every election. He gave Louisiana its fiercest campaigns. He incited rural crowds with home-spun oratory and serenaded them with "canned" music.

The supreme court of the state supported Long's policy. He brought the rich and the big trusts. He taught the fancy of a disgruntled

and depression-ridden people. His candidates were seldom beaten in the backwoods, and as they moved into seats of prominence in government, Long's power knew no bounds.

Eventually the legislature was controlled by "Long made" lawmakers. The governor, lieutenant governor, sheriff and judges owed him. No city street sweeper or rural school teacher could survive his displeasure.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK OVER THE NATION

Edna P. Rousseau
W. A. Simpson

Washington, D. C., September 7, 1935.

The manner in which Senator Long (Democrat, Louisiana), made himself seen and heard during the last hours of the closing session of the state legislature, filled his colleagues with cold fury. While they were not entirely unsympathetic with his ideas, the prevailing sentiment was against

heaping additional worry upon the administration over an issue destined to lose. To consume five and one-half hours of the most valuable time of the entire session filibustering for a lost cause was simply too much for their equanimity. The deficiency bill was up for consideration. To it was attached a rider providing for 12-cent cotton and one cent of wheat.

It was this rider that Long fought for to the finish. It went down in defeat, and so did the deficiency bill which carried the appropriations for the social security board, railroad workers pensions and the Guffey coal control bill.

The death of the Social Security measure affects all these newly created agencies which represents months of laborious work. Irate spokesmen, backed by Comptroller General McCall's off-hand ruling that no monies could be taken out of the relief fund to set the terms in motion were harsh in their condemnation of Long's stand, terming it a heartless move to obstruct the benefits granted to widows, orphans, crippled children, the blind and indigent old. Long asserted that it could be taken from the WPA allotment or from the relief fund. It is so broad that it can be used even to polish the North Star.

(Note: After a more thorough study of these matters, McCall has altered his decision by approving the twenty million dollars scraped to together from relief funds which it is anticipated will be enough to carry on this work until the next congress convenes.)

Senator James Couzens (Republican, Michigan), is the richest man in the senate. The 20th of last month marked his sixty-third mile stone. He spent it in bed where he has lain ever since his decision to retire from operation. It was the borrowing of \$5,000 to loan an obscure mechanic named Henry Ford that set him on the road to prosperity. And he has continued always to champion the people's cause. He believes in the right of every man to a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. He is willing to start dividing up as soon as the others fall in line. Those who come in contact with the senator are long in their praise of

industry—a measure whose constitutionality seems more than doubtful. Passed was a measure giving the federal government control over liquor, made necessary by the supreme court's abolition of the old NRA.

Passed was a bill placing a ban against gold-damage suits after January 1st.

Passed was a bill to provide interstate compacts to restrict crude oil production.

Baseball Season Nearing End. The regular baseball season in Atlanta ends Sunday, September 15, with a double-header with Chattanooga. The Crackers will be in the Shaughnessy play-off of the four clubs ending in the first division. The Atlanta club playing great ball throughout the season has been purchased by a new owner—practically certain to end the season in first place. Already Atlanta, assisted by out-of-town fans flocking to the games, has passed the 300,000 attendance mark—a Southern league record in itself—and is expected to break its own record.

Under authority of the powers of sale and conveyance contained in that certain security deed given by Aaron McElveen to Sea Island Bank on September 15, 1921, recorded in book 66, page 15, of the official records of Bulloch county, Georgia, containing two hundred and fifteen (150) acres, more or less, and bounded: North by lands of F. N. Goulet, east by lands of Geo. P. Lee, south by lands of E. L. Smith; south by lands of the estate of Jesse Lee, and west by lands of Riley Mallard. Said tract of land being a part of the old Ebenezer Lee place.

Terms of sale: One-half cash and balance due one year from date of sale, secured by deed to secure debt of the purchaser.

This September 8, 1935, MRS. J. W. DAVIS, Administratrix, Estate of J. W. Davis.

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